The New-York Times.

VOL. VII. ...NO 2031. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Kansas Bill in the Senate.

The Bill Amended so as to Restore the Right of the People to Alter the Constitution.

Immediate Prospect—The Pacific Railroad Would Want in Order.

Caucus of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats—Probable Action of the House—Illness of Gov. Stanly, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23.

The Lecompton Senators held a caucus this morning, in which it was agreed not to yoke Minnesota with Kansas. This was done because Kansas stands well to lose objectionable to the South Americans in the House.

It was also agreed to make an amendment substantially like Pugh's, relative to the right of the people to alter the Constitution.

It was further agreed that after Kansas was disposed of the Pacific Railroad should be taken up immediately and discussed, so as to prevent the consideration of the admission of Minnesota until after the Senate acts on the Kansas bill.

The Republicans claim an improvement in their stock to-day. They base their hopes on the supposition that the South Americans will sustain the bill in the shape in which it has passed the Senate. There is no good reason for this supposition.

The course of Senator CRITTENDEN to-day, in pairing off with Senator DAVIS, who was absent, excited great surprise and some indignation.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats have a meeting to-night to consult relative to their course. Mr. HARDIN of Illinois, having rejoined a blood vessel, will be unable longer to assume the active leadership in the House. It is supposed, however, that he will be able to be present and vote.

The first question in the House will probably be on a motion to refer the Senate bill to the Select Committee, with specific instructions to investigate the facts, and adding one fourth American and one Anti-Lecompton Democrat thereto. S.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23.

The Postmaster-General has issued instructions to dispatch the mails for Europe by the *North American*, from Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia only, Portland not being an exchange office for the foreign mails.

Nearly all the members of the House were in the Senate during the closing proceedings on the Kansas bill. The Chamber in every part was as densely crowded as possible. On announcement of the vote, there was slight applause in the galleries, later, subdued with silence, but no extraordinary excitement was manifested.

The National Art Convention have adopted a constitution for organization on a firm and definite basis for the advancement and promotion of art in the United States, with a view to secure the recognition by Government of the claims and interests of art. The Convention will urge on Congress the appointment of a commission to secure to artists an unprejudiced and unbiased adjudication upon any works they may present for the adornment and completion of national buildings. They also propose the formation of a national school of art.

The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS lectured to-night at the Smithsonian Institution before the Convention.

XXXVth CONGRESS.... First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23.

The Senate is again crowded to-day.

The preliminary business was unimportant.

Mr. GREEN commenced by denying the assertion of the Senator from Michigan (BRADY) that the friends of Lecompton have been driven from their positions. The Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) implied the same thing, but it is not so, and the Committee's report stands unchallenged. In every individual charge is sustained by official evidence, and the only exception taken to the report is by the senior Senator from Vermont, (FOOT,) who objects to the harsh appellation of rebels. He made some desultory preliminary remarks in reply to the Senators from Michigan, Illinois and Vermont, and then went into the main line of his argument, saying that the Government of Kansas was *de facto* quite as much as in the case of California, even if you admit that frauds were committed. He drew a parallel between the cases of Kansas and California, citing Mr. DOUGLAS' opinion on the latter in support of his own (GREEN'S) views on the former. He said the statement that nineteen counties were disfranchised, was meant to deceive. Those counties were a wilderness without inhabitants. He defended the legality of the early steps towards the formation of the Lecompton Constitution, and denied the assertions of the Senator from Vermont, and Mr. FESSEN, that there were broken pledges on the part of Governor WALKER and the President. Everybody knows that Governor WALKER was in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people. He advocated it, but he had no power to pledge it. The Senator from Illinois says that the only reason they did not submit the whole Constitution, was because it was said it would be voted down. Who said so? No one except the Senators from Illinois and Michigan. The great question is, does the Constitution embody the will of the people, which is legally the expressed will. The rules and the evidence are the same in equity, and in law. We cannot take the flying rumors and the opinions of the Governors of Kansas as evidence; that is fraught with a danger which, if carried to its ultimatum, would bring bristling bayonets and cannon pointed at the walls of the Capitol, to substitute opinions of the mob for the forms of law. All the legal forms having been complied with in completing the Lecompton Constitution, it was a completed fact that the people had no right to vote as to whether or not it was a Constitution. What would Senators say if the Constitution of their own States, after being in actual operation, was to be submitted to the people to see whether it is a Constitution or not. The Senator from Kentucky says it would do no harm, and would only show abundant care to submit it again and again to the people. Yes, try again, try again—Col. FREMONT would have lifted that principle to try again. As to the cry of fraud, it reminded him, but he would not apply the maxim to the Senators. "That a lie well stuck to and often repeated is as good as the truth." Mr. GREEN continued to analyze the reputed frauds, admitting that frauds did exist, but none to vitiate the Constitution. Further than that no legal evidence exists to show that this Lecompton Constitution does not embody the will of the people of Kansas, and if we go beyond the legal evidence, we strike at the very foundation of liberty. He admitted that the Senators from Illinois, Michigan, California and Kentucky, were not influenced in their act by the existence or non-existence of Slavery in Kansas, but they were combining to build up a party dangerous to the Union, and whose fundamental principle, just enunciated, is "No more Slave States." Had it not been for this, Kansas many weeks since would have been a young sister in the federation of States. Mr. GREEN would not go over to or aid the enemy, however he might be dissatisfied with the action of his friends. Among other things he said that Black Republicanism, running out the Democracy in its course, would never meet its barrier till it met the cannon of the South. He concluded by exposing an ardent aspiration for the consolidation and permanency of the Democratic Party. Kansas is but the John Doe and Richard Roe; it is of no importance that CALHOUN has given the certificates to the Free-State men; the principle involved is one vital to the South and the North in so far as it depends on the South; for the interests of both are so interwoven that they cannot be severed without injury to both.

Mr. SEWARD—Does the Senator attach no importance to the circumstance that the Constitution requires the returns to be made within eight days?

Mr. GREEN—That election of officers Congress has no right to touch. He did not know, neither did the Senator from New-York. A note here late on his desk said that the returns were all made within eight days; so the Senator from New-York is answered. Mr. GREEN then referred to the statement of Mr. DOUGLAS that the Constitution can only be changed before 1864 by the exercise of revolutionary right, and said it was not so. New-York and other States had done it, and it was inserted with a similar interpretation in the Kansas bill of rights. The people must have that right to change the Constitution in a legal way, otherwise they could not regulate their own affairs, but would be bound by the preceding generation. In summing up, he said he would not appeal to the American Party, but would ask them to help to break down the only party dangerous to both.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, would not reopen the debate, but made an explanation that his statements were based on the official records, and not on *Governors' conversations*. Thank God, he distinguished the right and the wrong, and had the courage to say so. He followed his conviction, and not a party. It was Kentucky's maxim, "Be just and fear not," and it was his. He believed his course best for the North and the South. He had never used the words "arrayed himself on the side of the Northern Democracy." He wished neither to build up nor break down any party. He made an affectionate reference to his compatriots of the Senate, when the Senate was a great body. CLAY, CALHOUN WEBSTER and BENTON. He was an American, and his principal was to protect the ballot-box as the only instrument by which the people can exercise sovereignty, the ballot-box being the crown and sceptre of American sovereignty.

Mr. CRITTENDEN having finished, a conversation arose as to whether the ordinance relating to the taxation of the public lands was part of the Constitution.

The Free-Sollers argued that it was, and exhibited Mr. CALHOUN'S certificate to that effect. Mr. PUGH and others argued that it was not, and the matter dropped.

Mr. GREEN moved that, without further debate, the Senate proceed to take a vote. He withdrew the Minnesota bill altogether, and moved three amendments to the *original* bill.

First—Strike out of the preamble and substitute, "Whereas, the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates called and assembled at Lecompton Sept. 4, 1857, form for themselves a Constitution and State government, which said Convention having asked the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States," &c. Carried.

Secondly—*Add to section 2, ninth line*, "That nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people, asserted in the Constitution of Kansas, at all times, to alter, reform or abolish *their form of government* in such manner as they may think proper—Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the Constitution of any State, except to see that it is Republican in form, and not in conflict with the United States. Carried by Ayes, 31; Nays, 25.

Thirdly—A verbal amendment of the eleventh line of the second section—Cancel word "of," and substitute "annexed to." Carried.

Mr. PUGH withdrew his amendment of March 2, and substitutes another—that the Federal laws, if not inapplicable, be extended into the State of Kansas, a judicial district be formed, and a Judge, Attorney and Marshal be appointed and paid, as in Iowa. Carried by Ayes, 37; Nays, 19.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved a substitute for the bill, in substance that the Constitution be submitted to the people now, and if approved of, the President to admit KANSAS by proclamation. If rejected, the people to call a Convention and frame a Constitution. The substitute makes special provision against frauds.

Several Senators here took occasion to explain their votes.

Mr. KENNEDY, as a conservative middle-man, would support Mr. CRITTENDEN, reserving the right afterwards to vote for Lecompton.

Mr. HOUSTON voted for Lecompton, in obedience to the resolutions of his State.

Mr. PUGH reluctantly voted against Lecompton for the same reason.

Mr. IVERSON defined his position.

Mr. GREEN accepted the suggestion of another verbal alteration.

Mr. CRITTENDEN'S substitute was then put and lost yeas 34 nays 24.

The bill as amended to admit Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution was then put and passed by yeas 33, nays 25.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin Harlan, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

ABSENTEES—Messrs. Bates, Davis, and Reid.

PAIRED OFF—Mr. Cameron. [Applause and hisses.] Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, concluded a speech from yesterday against Lecompton. He said the day of compromises has past, and the people of the North have calmly and deliberately taken their position with the determination not to recede. They will ask nothing but their just rights.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, while advocating Lecompton, reviewed in condemnation the Northern movements against Slavery, expressing his belief that there were members of the House who have stolen slaves from their masters.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, maintained that nothing was clearer than that the admission of a new State was in the nature of a contract. If the people were not represented, its admission would be not only intervention, but oppression. He denied that Kansas was properly here. Its Constitution was the work of a few reckless men in the Territory. The Legislature which brought the Lecompton Convention into existence never had a legal existence. It was a fraud and a usurpation, and no recognition of the fraud by any branch of the Government could give it validity. If the Constitution thus marked with fraud is forced on the people of Kansas, there will be no longer peace. The worst of all tyranny has been practised toward them. Their rights have been trampled down, and self-government has been denied them; but they will proclaim, in a voice of thunder, that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God.

Mr. BARRETT, (Ky.,) said the Republican Party was responsible for all the trouble and revolutionary spirit in Kansas, by sending armed emigrants to exclude from the Territory Southern property. Those who advocated the Topeka Constitution which was begotten in a hot bed of treason, now undertake to upbraid the friends of the Lecompton Constitution which comes here in pursuance of law. Such hypocrisy has no parallel in the history of the world. The party which declares that there shall be no more Slave States, will ultimately attempt to carry out its principle in the Slave States themselves. The time is rapidly approaching for action, and when the question is settled there will be no necessity to read men out of the party, for every one, whether in the North or South, will have his true position assigned him.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, said those who were elected as friends of the President, and the President himself, have fully exposed his forfeiture of his pledges, that the people of Kansas should decide the character of their own institutions. Hateful as is the design to force on Kansas a constitution abhorred by her people, by low and mean frauds, hateful as are the crimes which have held Kansas in subjugation, still more hateful is the design deliberately formed to extend by conspiracy Slavery to the whole country. Under the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, the Government has contributed power to drive white men out of Kansas to make way for Slavery. There was a time when the Democratic Party took ground against the privileged classes, but now it arrays itself against free labor, and in favor of those who seek to wrest territory from free men and plant it with slaves. That party is as much the tool of the slave oligarchy as the negroes themselves.

Mr. WORTENDYKE, of New-Jersey, said the people were heartily disgusted with this ceaseless agitation, and the best policy is to throw the negro question out of Congress at the earliest possible time. For this reason he would vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. It being Republican and sanctioned by lawful authority, he could find no reason for a contrary course.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, attributed the present agitation to a violation of the pledges of the Democracy by repealing the Missouri Compromise, thus opening the Territory to Slavery, which gives no repose to its victim, white or black. He spoke of the Lecompton Constitution as the Juggernaut of Slavery—an infernal machine, invented by devils to crush out the manhood of its victims, and alluded to Mr. CALHOUN as a depraved and villainous man who called to his aid the basest tools to aid him in his unholy designs. The President in his Kansas message had indulged in false and intemperate accusations, and had, in an undignified style, indorsed atrocities, frauds and swindles. In justifying the Free-State movements, Mr. POTTER rejoiced that the spirit of 1776 was not yet extinct, and that Americans would still rebel against tyranny and oppression.

The House then adjourned.

The Utah Expedition.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH —LETTER FROM COL. JOHNSTON.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 23.

The Leavenworth *Times* of the 19th says that yesterday morning two companies of infantry and two of cavalry *left the Fort for Utah*. They design overtaking Col. HOFFMAN and the escort of the supply train for Col. JOHNSTON'S army, from Fort Laramie. This train consists of 160 heavily loaded wagons.

The Republican publishes extracts from a private letter from Col. JOHNSTON to a friend in this city, dated Feb. 5. He says he has received no communication from the Government since the 22d day of October. He complains that the contractors take more than three months to carry the mails to Utah, when their contract says the service shall be done monthly. Col. JOHNSTON describes his march to Camp Scott, compliments his troops, and says the Mormons have, as fully as words and actions can, manifested the intention that they will no longer submit to any government but *their own*, and that the people of the Union must either submit to a usurpation of their territory, and have a government erected in their midst, acknowledging no dependence upon or allegiance to the Federal authority, or act with vigor and force to compel them to succumb. He expresses an earnest hope that every exertion may be made to forward supplies early in the Spring, under a sufficient guard of mounted men.

Disasters to Steamers.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER ST. LAWRENCE ON THE OHIO RIVER.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 23.

The steamer *St. Lawrence*, from Pittsburg for New-Orleans, struck on the rocks near Pomeroy Ohio, on Sunday and sunk.

The boat was valued at $20,000, and is a total loss. A portion of the cargo will be recovered in a damaged condition. *No lives were lost.*

FURTHER FROM THE SUNKEN STEAMER PALMETTO.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 23.

The steamer *Palmetto*, which was wrecked on Block Island on Sunday morning, is fast breaking up. Portions of the cargo will be saved by floating ashore, consisting mostly of flour, grain, and tobacco. She sunk in seven fathoms—her masts remaining out of the water. The cargo was valued at one hundred thousand dollars. She had but four passengers. Two of them were ladies, and with the crew had barely time to save themselves in the boats. Capt. BAKER remains at Block Island. The passengers and crew left Newport last night for New-York.

Messrs. FRAZER & Co., of this city, had $16,000 worth of tobacco in the *Palmetto*, which is well insured.

Later from Rio de Janeiro.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 23.

The bark *Agnes* has arrived from Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 4.

The bark *Brazilliero* which had sailed from New-York, had returned to port leaking.

The *Agnes* spoke the ships *Gray Eagle*, of Philadelphia, *John Elliot* and *Connecticut*.

She also fell in with the ship *Martines*, from Boston, on fire. Her crew had been taken off by the *Charlotte E. Tay*, of Philadelphia.

News from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 23.

Later advices from Texas report that there is every prospect of fine crops there.

The San Antonio *Herald* reports the seizure and imprisonment, by the Mexican forces, of several citizens of Webb County. Their release had been demanded by Capt. BRACKETT, U. S. A., and a meeting of citizens had been held, protesting against these and other outrages.

Col. Forney Lecturing.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, March 23.

Colonel FORNEY lectured here last night, and was listened to with marked attention by a large audience. After the lecture he was greeted by a large number of the leading democrats when he left for Lawrence County.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, March 23.

The Lecompton resolutions passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 18 to 11. Only one Democrat voted in the negative.

Sailing of the Canada for Liverpool.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 23.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* will sail from this port for Halifax and Liverpool at 2 P. M. to-morrow, Wednesday. Her mails will close at 11 A. M. Persons wishing to forward telegraphic dispatches can have the same put on board the steamer and promptly delivered in Europe, by calling at the Boston office, No. 21 Wall-street, up to 1 P. M. to-morrow.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 23.

We have been unable to communicate with Halifax since 6 o'clock this evening, from some unexplained cause, but at that hour the *Niagara*, now about due at that port, with a week's later news from Europe, had not been signaled.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 23.

The United States mail steamship *Columbia*, Captain M. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 12 o'clock last night. All well.

Opening of Western Navigation.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Tuesday, March 23.

The Upper Mississippi River is now open. The first boat for St. Paul leaves to-day.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 23.

The water in the river here measures twenty feet and is rising.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, March 23.

Collingwood harbor is now quite clear of ice.

Ship Ashore.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 23.

The large ship, ashore on Great Ledge, below New-Bedford, is supposed to be the *John Gilpin* or *Mary L. Sutton*. The steamer *Eagle* has gone to her assistance.

Horrible Massacre.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 23.

A schooner from the Ruatan Islands reports the massacre of 150 of the inhabitants by the Indians.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	N. Lat.	Time, Mar. 23	Wind.	Cir	Remarks.
Quebec, C. E.	46.49	—	—	—	—
St. John, N. B.	45.14	A. M.	N. W.	18°	Clear.
Eastport, Me.	44.54	A. M.	N. W	18°	Clear.
Hanover, Me.	44.47	A. M	N. W.	18°	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	44.39	A. M	N. W.	22°	Clear.
Portland, Me	43.39	A. M.	N. W.	30°	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	43.28	—	—	—	—
Rochester, N. Y.	43 0	—	—	—	—
Boston, Mass.	42.21	M.	W.	30°	Clear.
Springfield, M	42.6	—	—	—	—
Newburg, N.Y.	41.31	—	—	—	—
New-York.....	40.42	P. M	N. E.	35°	Clear.
Philadelphia..	39.56	—	E.	43°	Clear.
Baltimore, Md.	39.17	A. M	E.	43°	Cloudy.
Washington...	38.53	M.	N. E.	41°	6 A.M.—snow.

Miscellaneous Items.

The monument to the memory of the tragedian, J. B. Booth, preparing in Boston, is an obelisk nine feet high, upon a pedestal five feet six inches high and is rapidly advancing to completion. The granite head, surrounded with laurels, with which the front of the obelisk is to be embellished, is completed in plaster. The monument is to be ready for delivery next month, and will be placed in the cemetery in Baltimore.

A widow woman living at the corner of Plum and Mason streets, Cincinnati, named Mrs. Ann Bennett, committed suicide on the 16th inst., by drowning herself in the canal. For some time past she had exhibited slight aberrations of mind, the cause of which is not known.

Manufacturers are getting at work again. At Danielsonville, Conn., all the mills, large and small, are starting up, and at Norwich they are all running full time. At Putnam, Conn., more than half the spindles are at work, and the large mill at Chestnut Hill (Killingly) has just started.

FROM ALBANY.

Exempting Firemen from Taxation—Church Property—Passage of the "Free Pass Bill"—The City Hall—Appointment of a Grinding Committee, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.

It was the "general orders" in the House this morning. The most important bill considered was that exempting the firemen of the several villages from taxation on all property the assessed value of which does not exceed $500. I confess my inability to see any good reason why such a law should be enacted. Certainly not more than one-half of the enrolled firemen of our country towns ever saw a fire and the other would hardly know what to do with their apparatus should the contingency arise in which their services would be required. They are now exempt from the performance of Jury duty, and that exemption is certainly a sufficient compensation for any service they can possibly be called upon to render their fellow-citizens. In the large cities and towns, where fires are of frequent occurrence, it may *perhaps be prudent and judicious to grant the additional exemption from the payment of taxes on an assessment of $500.* But going to the extent of this bill is going a little too far. It is barely possible that the *bill may pass the House, but I think it cannot under* any circumstances pass the ordeal of the Senate.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

In the Senate there was a warm debate over the bill to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The bill passed the Committee of the whole Senate, on a slim attendance, *last evening.* It comes up this morning on a motion to recommit back to the Committee of the Whole. The discussion turned on that clause of the bill which authorized the Society to hold real estate *the net income of which did not exceed $50,000 per annum.* This would probably give the Society a value of more than $1,000,000. And very naturally there was a repugnance to allowing so large an accumulation of real estate in the hands of a Missionary Society. The discussion took a wide range, and in its scope finally embraced the leadig features of the questions discussed some years ago. When Senator PUTNAM'S Church Property bill was before the Legislature at that time, it was charged that legislation was being directed against a particular denomination, and that but for the predominance of a great party which had adopted the measures of that bill among its cardinal principles, the proposed enactment would not have met with sufficient favor to secure its success. In the discussion to-day that theory was exploded; I saw predominant the same jealousy of the predominance of Protestant influence that was manifested in 1855, at a time when measures were proposed to restrict the concentration of property in the hands of the Roman Catholic Bishops.

The bill was recommitted, and will, I think, be materially amended in this respect before it is ordered to a third reading.

THE FREE PASSES.

Senator STOW'S bill to prohibit railroad companies from giving members of the Legislature free passes was read a third time and passed, ayes 21, noes 5. The ayes and noes were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Boardman, Darling, Ely, Foote, Halsted, Johnson, Lafin, Loveland, Mather, Noxon, Paterson, Pratt, Scott, Sloan, Spinola, Stow, Thumb, W. A. Wheeler, John D. Willard, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Doherty, Hubbell, Mandeville, Schell, Smith.

I think the gentlemen who voted "No" on this strange and ridiculous proposition are entitled to rank among those who had the courage to brave a popular infatuation, and to do right in despite of the pressure of popular clamor. If the necessity exists for such an enactment, there will be found a thousand ways by which its provisions can be evaded and its penalties avoided. If there is not a necessity for such an enactment, it seems such a libel upon the Legislature and upon the Judiciary as ought not to have a place upon the statute-book.

THE CITY HALL.

Senator MATHER'S bill to repeal the law of last Winter creating a commission to erect a new City Hall, was passed through the Senate this morning, by a vote of Ayes 18; Noes 5. The bill passed authorizing the Mayor and Supervisors to appoint three Commissioners to erect a new City Hall and Court-Rooms on Chambers-street, and authorizes the creation of a debt of $250,000.

VERY PROPER.

Some time since a bill was introduced providing for the "better security of persons furnishing and repairing machinery." It was one of the iniquities that have become quite fashionable of late, of giving special liens for special services. The bill came back to the Senate this morning with a report against its passage. This was the official indorsement, but I find in one corner an additional label, which is a more emphatic expression of the opinions of the Committee: "An *ex-post facto humbug!*" I wish the Committee had done the State the service to present their views at length when they reported against the bill.

A GRINDING COMMITTEE

was ordered some days since by the Senate. This morning the Lieutenant-Governor announced the following gentlemen as composing that Committee; Messrs. NOXON, ELY, O. B. WHEELER, WILLIAMSON, A. WHEELER, FOSTER, WILLIAMS and WADSWORTH. Gentlemen having axes to sharpen, will please be on hand every afternoon at 4 o'clock, at which hour the grindstone will commence to revolve.

THE POLICE BILL,

or rather the bill to repeal the law of last Winter creating the Metropolitan Police District, was the special order for 12 o'clock. Senator WADSWORTH spoke at some length, and with considerable force, in favor of the unconditional repeal of the existing law. He having concluded his argument, the bill was made the special order for Friday, at 12 o'clock.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Senator STOW introduced the following resolutions, which go to the table one day, under the rules:

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) that our Representatives and Senators in Congress, be requested not to vote any further special appropriation of the public lands to the new States until some just general provision be made by which the original States shall receive their equitable proportion of the said lands, or the proceeds thereof.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to each of our members of Congress.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

The bill to make an appropriation of $75,000 to aid the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, was considered in Committee of the whole Senate. It was amended so as to appropriate an additional sum of $20,000 to the Western House of Refuge, and thus amended was ordered to a third reading.

When the treasury of the State is bankrupt—when the State cannot pay its debts, and is unable to find the monies appropriated last year to charitable institutions, it seems incredible that a Senate could have been so insane as to act favorably on a proposition which attempts to extract nearly one hundred thousand dollars from a treasury that is already depleted.

GOSSIP, ETC.

To-morrow is Executive session day. It is possible that the Governor may send in a nomination for Superintendent of the Syracuse Salt Springs, in place of V. W. SMITH, whose term of office is about out. It is uncertain yet who the Governor will name. One hour the scales seem to settle in favor of SMITH, the present incumbent. The next they turn to the side of TRUMBALL, his competitor. I took a look through the Executive door to-day, just after the Executive had been posted up by strong delegations on both sides. His Excellency was looking exceedingly puzzled, and I thought at times I caught a strain of that old ditty, "How happy could I be with either," swelling up from the Gubernatorial throat.

No nominations will be made for Port-Wardens until after the Court of Appeals shall have passed upon the constitutionality of the law of last Winter reorganizing the Warden's office. That decision will probably be made in a few days. There will be three vacancies in the Warden's office this coming month, and if the law is sustained by the Court of Appeals, they will be worth the asking. Those despairs of sharing the responsibilities and enjoying the spoils of office, would do well to be on hand some time the latter part of next week. "The early bird catches the worm."

Morning prayer meetings are held daily in the Assembly Chamber. I do not as yet learn that they have exerted much beneficial influence upon the House. But yet I advise a hearty perseverance. There is no telling at what moment the most icy heart may melt—especially under the influence of the spirit.

Strenuous efforts are being made to open the canals on the 20th of April. The water will be let in five *days previous to the resumption of navigation*, in order that the banks may become thoroughly soaked and settled before the boats commence running.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Tuesday, March 23.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as a Grinding Committee:

Messrs. Noxon, Ely, Sloan, O. B. Wheeler, Foote, W. A. Wheeler, Williams and Wadsworth.

The bill to improve the discipline and promote the efficiency of the Militia, was ordered to a third reading.

NOTICE OF BILL.

By Mr. SPINOLA, a bill for the protection of hotel keepers.

BILL INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DOHERTY, a bill granting the Loan Commissioners in the County of New-York increased compensation.

BILLS PASSED.

Bill to *prevent public officers from accepting or* using free passes on the Railroads in the State.

Bill to allow HENRY RUGGLES to build piers and bulkheads in the City of Brooklyn.

Bill to reduce the capital and change the name of the Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg.

Bill relative to the laying out roads through unenclosed and unimproved lands.

Bill relative to the City Hall in the City of New-York.

Bill relative to the frauds on the Canal revenue.

The bill relative to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. STOW introduced a resolution requesting our Representatives and Senators to vote no more public lands away, until some just and equitable plan is devised by which the original States shall receive a fair share of the said lands or proceeds of the sales thereof. Laid over.

The Metropolitan Police bill was then discussed.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to provide for the payment of protested canal drafts was debated during the session.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Tuesday, March 23.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill to prevent disturbance at religious meetings; also the bill relative to steamboat piers and slips in the City of New-York; also the bill relative to a Sanitary Police in the City of New-York; also the bill to exempt firemen from $500 assessments. All of which were debated, had progress reported.

Mr. SELKIRK gave notice that a meeting of the Special Committee on the bill to abolish the office of New-York City Judge should meet on Thursday, at 3 P. M.

The bill fixing the school year, and in relation to public instruction, was debated until the adjournment for the evening session took place.

EVENING SESSION.

General VAN RENSSELAER and Adjutant-General TOWNSEND, sent in a report from the Board of Commissioners to adjudicate the claims of the State Militia in the war of 1812, explaining the reasons of the delay, stating that many duplicate claims have been received, requiring time to examine, and recommending filing of the claims in the Comptroller's office.

The Attorney-General reported, in relation to streams of water which have been taken by the State as public highways, that in his opinion the owners of such streams, the year being navigable ones, are entitled to full compensation from the State for the use thereof.

Mr. HASTROD moved to extend the privileges of the House to the Mayor of Brooklyn. Agreed to.

The bill increasing Notaries Public in New-York was ordered to a third reading.

The Comptroller sent in a communication relative to the expenditures of money on the South Bay Bridge, stating that the money had been expended on a certificate of a majority of the Commissioners, and that the strength and durability of the structure were certified to by a competent surveyor.

BILLS PASSED.

Bill to pay the Croton Aqueduct Department for water supplied to Sing Sing.

Bill to enlarge the power of the Board of Supervisors.

Bill to extend the time for the payment of taxes in certain towns of Kings, Queens and Richmond Counties.

Mr. ENOS introduced a bill relative to Public Education in New-York City. The bill is prepared with a care to preserve the City school system. It does not abortion the term of the present officers, except where there are now no schools. The Board of Education is to consist of 20 members, five from each District, and not members of the local Board. Ten trustees to be elected from the Aldermanic Districts, two each year for five years, the Inspectors to be nominated by the Mayor. To meet quarterly, and to have charge of licensing teachers of Normal Schools.

The Free Academy to be instructed to a Board of ten trustees nominated by the Mayor, to serve ten years. The Evening schools to be placed in charge of the local boards. Industrial schools to be provided for. The Board of Education is thus deprived of the patronage which sometimes is improperly used: checks are provided for all expenditures; annual estimates are to be made of the average attendance, and stringent regulations are provided in regard to supplies.

PAUDEEN'S DEATH.

Inquest of the Coroner and the Verdict of the Jury—Cunningham Committed.

Coroner GAMBLE, with his deputy, PHILIP O'HANLON, commenced an inquest upon the body of Paudeen at 10 o'clock A.M. yesterday. The following are the names of the Jurors: N. A. Freeman, No. 278 Broadway; Bernard Reilly, No. 43 East Broadway; L. F. B. Hatfield, No. 72 Horatio-street; Daniel Devlin, Broadway and Warren-street; Geo. B. Robinson, No. 2½ Murray-street; P. C. Lee, No. 42 Third-street; Geo. T. Green, No. 1 Astor House.

A large number of Paudeen's associates, as well as the friends of CUNNINGHAM, were present, who, with the witnesses, filled the room over the dead-house. Some half a dozen witnesses were examined, whose testimony strongly pointed to Paudeen as the party mostly to blame in getting up the fight, and there was little discrepancy between the witnesses as to the main facts of the occurrence. The first witness called was

Michael McLaughlin, a brother of Paudeen. He knew nothing whatever of the occurrence, until he was informed that his brother had been shot; he went to the Hospital, where he found him, but had no conversation with him about the matter.

Theodore Edgar, being called and sworn, deposed that he went into the bar-room about midnight of Friday, where he saw a number of persons, and among them the deceased and Cunningham; there was then no quarreling; he left, and returned in a short time, when he saw there was a difficulty between Paudeen and Petrie; they soon clinched, and Paudeen was thrown on the floor; they were separated; Paudeen soon got up, and taking off his coat offered to fight Petrie; Cunningham retreated behind the bar, and Paudeen tried to get towards him, but was prevented by the crowd; he saw no pistol or knife in the hands of Paudeen; thinks Cunningham could have got out without difficulty if he had tried; Paudeen finally got up to the bar; Cunningham was standing as far back as he could get, against the wall, and tried to avoid Paudeen, and told him to keep away; Paudeen turned to Edgar and said, "Have you got a pistol," and then asked if anybody would lend him a knife; the distance across the bar was four or five feet; Cuaningham kept telling Paudeen to let him alone; he wanted nothing to do with him; but he tried to get at him behind the counter; the crowd kept him back; about fifteen minutes elapsed, when Paudeen got near the bar and said, "To-morrow, when I meet you, I'll slap your face." Cunningham replied: "No, you won't," or "You had better not do it." Paudeen said, "I'll bet you a dollar I'll do it;" and, so saying, took out a piece of money and handed it to the bar-keeper, Charles Helmes, as a wager, to hold the stakes; the same talk about fighting continued for a time, when witness tried to get Paudeen to leave; Mr. Young also tried; after this, an offer was made to take a drink; Cunningham was sober, but Paudeen was about half drunk; witness thought, at this stage, the whole matter was settled; Paudeen then seized hold of Cunningham's coat collar, hauling him over the counter, saying, to Cunningham, "You won't shoot me with that pistol—you don't dare to shoot anybody;" Cunningham was now hauled up on tiptoe, and said, "Let go of me, I tell you; I am behind this counter, and am determined to defend myself;" he was going to shoot at Paudeen; witness then left the bar-room; there were about 20 persons in the room when the shot was fired; the door was fastened by a door-latch; at this time the ball was fired; witness don't know whether Cunningham drank with the rest when invited; Cunningham in this place testified where he was behind the counter, and all knew he had it; he fired in three or four seconds after the warning to *let go.*

Harvey Young, being sworn, deposed: he resides at No. 116 Prince-street; he left McLaughlin about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, at No. 120 Bowery; from thence they went together towards Broadway, stopping at Florence's, and also at McDonough's, corner of Lispenard-street; McLaughlin drank a glass of cider at each place; they then went to No. 22 Howard-street, where there was a crowd; among them he recognized Cunningham; they were all round conversing, and then Cunningham asked them to drink; Paudeen and Patterson got into a conversation about Morrissey; Paudeen said, "It's no use talking about him, he is a big cowardly loafer;" Cunningham then came up, and taking hold of deceased by the coat collar, said, "don't talk that way about Mr. Morrissey, he is a friend of mine;" deceased, said to Cunningham, "Let go of me; take your hands off me;" the crowd then separated them, and Cunningham ran behind the counter, saying, "I can't get out of here—I can't get out of here;" Paudeen said, "You're a saucy little sucker, and I ought to smash your mouth;" Cunningham made some answer, when Paudeen said, "I'll bet a dollar I'll slap your face to-morrow, when I meet you," at the same time putting a quarter out of his pocket and handing it to Helmes; he then said to Cunningham, "What business have you behind the bar? you don't belong there; why don't you come out?" Cunningham then came from behind the bar into the middle of the room and said, "I'm here;" Paudeen asked if anybody had a pistol, and would let him have it; witness saw a pistol in the hands of Cunningham. (Pistol shown.) It was—That looks like the pistol; it is a short one, double barrelled and a large bore. The witness produced. Their friends were keeping them apart; Cunningham went behind the counter and stood against where the decanters were placed; witness then asked McLaughlin if he would do him a favor; he said he would, and witness asked him if he would go out of the place; McLaughlin said he would; they then turned to go, and Paudeen said, "Good night, Dad;" and then said to George Hill, "Let us have one drink before we go," and turned again towards the bar; Paudeen was leaning against the bar; then Cunningham came up *from the opposite side* towards the counter, and the first he heard was Cunningham saying "Let go; let go, or I'll shoot you—one, two, three;" the pistol was fired, and I saw deceased fall; Cunningham then came from behind the counter, and wanted to know if any of his (Paudeen's) friends wanted any satisfaction; nobody answered him, and he went out; deceased was taken and laid on a settee, and witness went out; when he returned he was told he had been carried to the Hospital; witness had known deceased five or six years

The New-York Times.
Published: MARCH 24, 1858
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The Late Fire.

The fire which occurred in this city on Monday night, destroyed property to the amount of $1,000,000, and rendered 1,000 persons homeless. The fire broke out in the extensive lumber yard of Messrs. Burtis & Co., in Thirty-first-st., between Eighth and Ninth-avs., and spread with such rapidity that the flames were beyond control before the engines could be got to work. The fire was first discovered by a watchman in the employ of Messrs. Burtis & Co., at about 10 o'clock, and the alarm was given from box 12, corner of Eighth-av. and Thirty-first-st. The fire spread with such rapidity that in a few minutes the whole block was in flames, and the fire-men were powerless to stay its progress. The fire extended from Eighth-av. to the North River, and from Thirty-first-st. to Thirty-third-st., and destroyed all the property in the block, with the exception of the dwelling-houses on the Eighth-av. side of the block, and the dwelling-houses on the Thirty-third-st. side of the block. The fire also destroyed the property on the North River side of the block, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., and the property on the Thirty-second-st. side of the block, between the North River and Eighth-av. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., and the property on the Thirty-second-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., and the property on the Thirty-third-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., and the property on the Thirty-third-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., and the property on the Thirty-fourth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., and the property on the Thirty-fifth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., and the property on the Thirty-sixth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., and the property on the Thirty-seventh-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., and the property on the Thirty-eighth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-sts., and the property on the Thirty-ninth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts., and the property on the Fortieth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts., and the property on the Forty-first-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. 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The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first-sts., and the property on the Fiftieth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-sts., and the property on the Fifty-first-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts., and the property on the Fifty-second-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., and the property on the Fifty-third-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. 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The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh-sts., and the property on the Eighty-sixth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth-sts., and the property on the Eighty-seventh-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth-sts., and the property on the Eighty-eighth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth-sts., and the property on the Eighty-ninth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first-sts., and the property on the Ninetieth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninety-first and Ninety-second-sts., and the property on the Ninety-first-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third-sts., and the property on the Ninety-second-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth-sts., and the property on the Ninety-third-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth-sts., and the property on the Ninety-fourth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth-sts., and the property on the Ninety-fifth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh-sts., and the property on the Ninety-sixth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth-sts., and the property on the Ninety-seventh-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth-sts., and the property on the Ninety-eighth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth-sts., and the property on the Ninety-ninth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First-sts., and the property on the One Hundredth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and First-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Second-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Third-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Fourth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Fifth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Sixth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Seventh-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Eighth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Ninth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Tenth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Eleventh-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Twelfth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Thirteenth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Fourteenth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Fifteenth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Sixteenth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Seventeenth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Eighteenth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Nineteenth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Twentieth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Twenty-first-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Twenty-second-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Twenty-third-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Thirtieth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Thirty-first-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Thirty-second-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Thirty-third-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Fortieth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Forty-first-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Forty-second-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Forty-third-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Forty-fourth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Forty-fifth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Forty-sixth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Forty-seventh-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Forty-eighth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fiftieth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Forty-ninth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-first-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Fiftieth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Fifty-first-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Fifty-second-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Fifty-third-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Fifty-fourth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixtieth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-first-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Sixtieth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Sixty-first and One Hundred and Sixty-second-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Sixty-first-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Sixty-second and One Hundred and Sixty-third-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Sixty-second-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Sixty-third-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Sixty-fourth and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Seventieth and One Hundred and Seventy-first-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Seventieth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Seventy-first and One Hundred and Seventy-second-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Seventy-first-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-third-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Seventy-second-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Seventy-third and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Seventy-third-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Seventy-fifth and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Seventy-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Seventy-seventh and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Seventy-ninth and One Hundred and Eightieth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Eightieth and One Hundred and Eighty-first-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Eightieth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Eighty-second-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Eighty-first-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Eighty-third-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Eighty-second-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Eighty-third and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Eighty-third-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Eighty-fifth and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Eighty-eighth and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first-sts., and the property on the Ninetieth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninety-first and Ninety-second-sts., and the property on the Ninety-first-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third-sts., and the property on the Ninety-second-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth-sts., and the property on the Ninety-third-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth-sts., and the property on the Ninety-fourth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth-sts., and the property on the Ninety-fifth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh-sts., and the property on the Ninety-sixth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth-sts., and the property on the Ninety-seventh-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth-sts., and the property on the Ninety-eighth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth-sts., and the property on the Ninety-ninth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First-sts., and the property on the One Hundredth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and First-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Second-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Third-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Fourth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Fifth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Sixth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Seventh-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Eighth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Ninth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Tenth-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth-sts., and the property on the One Hundred and Eleventh-st. side of the block, between Eighth-av. and the North River. The fire also destroyed the property on the Eighth-av. side of the block,

The Metropolitan Opera in Brooklyn.

MONDAY, March 13, 1886.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:

A friend of mine has informed me that you published in the New-York Times, in which paper I am a regular subscriber, what purported to be a report of my remarks at the meeting held at the Academy of Music, in this city, on Saturday evening last, in favor of the Metropolitan Opera House project. But as I am not a subscriber to the Times, I failed to see the publication referred to, and therefore cannot say whether the report was correct or not. I have, however, been informed that it was not, and that the Times misrepresented me in many important particulars. I therefore take this method of correcting the false impression which the Times has evidently endeavored to create, and of stating my position in the matter.

I am entirely in favor of the Metropolitan Opera House project, and I believe that it will be a success financially as well as artistically. I am also in favor of the Academy of Music being retained as a place for operatic performances, and I believe that it will be, for the reason that it is more centrally located than the proposed new house, and that it will be more convenient for the people to reach it. I am also in favor of the Academy being retained for the reason that it is the property of a number of persons who have invested their money in it, and who have a right to expect that it will be used for the purpose for which it was built

MILLINERY.

NO. 1 OPENING.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
(Successor to Molyneux Bell.)
Informs the ladies that he will have his first
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS
and
PARIS MILLINERY
On Thursday next, March 25, 1858,
when he will be happy to see all his friends and patrons, feeling confident that the previous standing and character of the Mantilla produced by the late house of Molyneux Bell will be well sustained this season; and his
BONNETS, DRESS-CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
will very much add to the interest of the occasion.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
Successor to Molyneux Bell,)
No. 632 Canal-st.

N. B.—A beautiful assortment of Bonnets, Dress-Caps and Head-Dresses, just received by the Arabia, and will be ready to show on the above-mentioned day. J. G. A.

FRENCH BONNETS,
Recently imported per steamer Arabia, will be exhibited on March 25, together with an immense variety of our own manufacture.
Ribbons, Flowers, Ribbons, Coiffures, &c., in extent and variety unequaled.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 476 Broadway.

GRAND EXPOSITION PUBLIQUE
OF PARIS AND NEW-YORK MILLINERY,
BY WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 284 and 286 Canal-st.,
(Brandreth's Buildings.)
On THURSDAY, March 25th,
FIRST PUBLIC OPENING OF AN UNRIVALED AND TRULY BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF LADIES' AND MISSES' BONNETS,
surpassing the most distinguished Parisian novelties, and being a superb collection of New-York manufacture, designed and executed by the most celebrated artists in the city. Equal to any that can possibly be produced, and cheaper. Equal to any that can possibly be produced, and cheaper. Equal to any that can possibly be produced, and cheaper.
at prices to suit the times.
Ladies are assured that the assortment here presented will challenge comparison with any in the city, and they will find it required to pay the hitherto "fancy prices" exacted by first class milliners.
N. B.—The house claims special attention from strangers and visitors, as only one price is asked, from which no deviation, not all articles shown may be sold upon as being what they are represented.
Opening day, Thursday, March 25.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
Opening of Spring fashions. A beautiful assortment of Mourning Bonnets, Caps and Head-dresses, on Thursday, March 25.
Merchants and milliners supplied at low price.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 679 Broadway,
directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MRS. R. M. & A. HUBBARD,
No. 1 BOND-STREET,
Our first opening of SPRING MILLINERY, will take place on THURSDAY, March 25, 1858. Particular attention paid to mourning bats.

NEW CODICE.—LICHTENSTEIN'S HOME OF FASHION.—Mr. L. E. LICHTENSTEIN, who has been for the last two months in Europe, seeking for the very latest inventions and modes in the way of dress trimmings for the ladies, and millinery goods, has just returned home. The superb assortment of everything collected to please a dainty eye and a critical taste which is now displayed in his fashionable store, No. 291 Broadway, is a perfect gem of beauty, and is pronounced by all the Fashion Journals, Berlin and Vienna were all subjected to thorough inspections. The styles, the novelties, the
in the way of ribbons, trimmings, fringes and
ribbons, silk velvets satins, blonde laces, artificial flowers, frissioni crapes pearls de soies, dress trimming ribbons and millinery goods were all submitted to his choice, and, with cash in hand, he was not only enabled to make a selection of styles never before in this country for beauty, extravagant finish, decided elegance and positive fashion, but was yet approached in point of cheapness by articles of such exquisite quality in every genre. For everything that a delicate taste or a gorgeous fancy can desire for bonnets and their varied accessories, for the manifold accompaniments necessary to the perfection of a lady's dress in the present day, LICHTENSTEIN, No. 287 Broadway, may be said to surpass all rivalry in America. It is the store where economy goes hand in hand with the utmost refinement and extravagance of fashion. Go and see for yourself.

ALL NEW-YORK LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to examine WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE'S stock of
PARIS MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS,
on Thursday, March 25. Nos. 284 and 286 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

ALL STRANGERS AND VISITORS WILL find a place call on WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE on his opening day of
PARIS MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS,
on Thursday, March 25. Nos. 284 and 286 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

ALL MERCHANTS FROM ALL PARTS of the country are requested to call and examine WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE'S stock of
PARIS MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS,
on his opening day, Thursday, March 25. Nos. 284 and 286 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

MOURNING MILLINERY.—MRS. D. P. MELDRUM and Miss M. MONROE take this method to inform their friends and others in the City and vicinity, that they will have with their opening on Thursday, March 25, a very desirable assortment of mourning bonnets and other suitable goods. No. 806 Broadway, near Bleecker.

MRS. RINGGOLD, NO. 286 SIXTH-AVENUE, will open her Millinery Rooms on Thursday, March 25, with a rich and varied assortment of Paris Spring Millinery, together with an assortment of misses' and children's, or made to order.

PARIS MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.
Miss HART will open all the latest styles of Paris Spring Millinery at her Rooms, No. 761 Broadway, on Thursday, the 25th inst., to which she invites the attention of ladies and strangers.

MRS. E. F. BURDGE AND MISS M. MONROE will open on Thursday, March 25, an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CHOICE SPRING MILLINERY, at No. 690 Broadway, near 14th-st.

1858.—WM. SIMMONS WILL OPEN A rich and varied assortment of Paris spring Millinery on Thursday, March 25, at No. 544 Broadway.
WM. SIMMONS.

MRS. E. C. DUNLAP WOULD INVITE the ladies to call at Mrs. B. C. WOOD'S, No. 569 Broadway, where she is introducing a new and beautiful system of Dress-Cutting. Patterns cut to fit the form, and warranted.

OPENING MILLINERY.—N. BINNS, REmoved to No. 413 Canal-st., one door from Sullivan, has opened with a splendid assortment of bonnets for lad es and children. All kinds of straw hats cleaned. Millinery supplied. Strangers do well to call.

MRS. S. C. WOOD, NO. 569 BROADWAY, corner of Prince-st., will open Spring Paris Millinery on Thursday, March 25.

MISS A. ERICKSON WILL OPEN A LARGE assortment of Spring Millinery on Thursday, March 25, at her rooms, No. 713 Broadway, up stairs.

INSURANCE.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. has removed from No. 59 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 16 WALL-ST.
This Company, having a capital of $200,000 and a large surplus securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue polices of insurance against loss or damage by fire, on the most liberal terms.
The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital $150,000, divided into shares of $10 each.
SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.
Notice is hereby given, that the books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened at the office in the basement of the Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 23d day of March instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and will continue open for three days, unless the whole capital stock shall be sooner subscribed for. Ten per cent. upon the amount subscribed for will be required to be paid at the time of subscription, and the residue on the 3d day of April next.
New-York, March 18, 1858.
DAVID MILLIKEN,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,
CHARLES McDOUGALL,
JOHN C. HEBERSON,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr., } Commissioners.
HENRY M. GRAHAM,
PETER H. TITUS,

OFFICE FARE FIRE INS. CO.—NO. 257 Broadway, corner Park-place.—New-York, March 20, 1858.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company will be held at the office, on Monday, 5th April next. Polls open from 12 M. until 2 P. M.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Philip W. Rouse, } Vice-Presidents.
Chas. Mabie, }
L. T. Smith, Secretary.

BROADWAY AND LEONARD BANK, New-York, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house on on TUESDAY, April 6, coming. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 CHAMBERS-ST.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings from 6 to 8 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.
W. D. VAN PELT, President.
N. L. Benson, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed on deposits from the 1st of April next will draw interest from the 1st.
W. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres't.
Attest: Wm. Rossiter, Secretary.

BOARDING.

A HOME WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY next, by a young gentleman of undoubted integrity and respectability, in a strictly private and family house, with or without boarders, not more than twenty minutes' walk from the Post-Office, and not more than a mile from the City Hall. Where economy is the only object, the rent must be small, and no other board can be taken. None need answer this who wish a home merely simply for his money's sake, although a liberal price will be paid. Where society is the only object, the rent will be paid. Where society is the only object, the rent will be paid. Where society is the only object, the rent

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLEARY in the Chair. A communication was received from the Mayor, stating the fact that the records in the Register's office had been injured by water from the Street Commissioner's office, which had been left running during the night before. He recommended that the work should be carried, as another snowstorm had occurred before.

The Committee on Lands and Places reported in favor of granting to the Nursery and Child's Hospital the use of Tompkins-square for a play-ground during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Alderman THOMAS thought base-ball would be allowed, as it was equivalent to a permanent grant.

The report was laid on the table.

The following report in relation to the erection of a building in the Park, recommended by the Mayor, was read:

ADVISING TO THE MAYOR'S NEW BUILDING IN THE PARK.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies, to whom was referred the Message of his Honor the Mayor, and accompanying Resolutions, to authorize him to enter into a negotiation with the Postmaster-General of the United States for the erection of a building at the sole expense of the Federal Government, on the ground granted to the Park, as Chambers-street, in the rear of the present City Hall, one half of which it is proposed by the Mayor shall belong to the United States, and the other half to the City, in consideration of the Common Council vesting to the United States the amount of land required for a Post-Office and Court-Rooms, and upon which the Federal Government is to erect on the said or adjoining a building sufficiently commodious to accommodate the City Offices and Courts, respectfully

REPORT:

That although your Committee have not communicated directly with the Postmaster General or any department of the Federal Government, yet they have no reason to believe that the project suggested in the Message is seriously entertained, or that any authoritative proposition has been made in a responsible manner on the subject. Your Committee cannot ascertain that any information has been received by the Mayor, which, in his judgment, ought to be disclosed, or excepting such as he considers private or of a confidential character.

The dedication of any portion of the Park to the purposes of erecting buildings, either for the City or General Government, is a matter of very great public importance; not only because, when the limited quantity of the unoccupied land of the City in this vicinity becomes exhausted and appropriated, we shall be driven to remote localities for similar objects in future, but also because, when those public buildings shall be once erected, they are expected to answer the proposed ends for many years to come, and should therefore be placed where they will be of the greatest service.

The duty of determining these and all kindred questions requiring municipal legislation belongs to the Common Council, and your Committee are of opinion that unless a responsible offer or suggestion be made by the authorities at Washington, in a form susceptible of being laid before the Common Council for their action, the action of the Board cannot be advantageously invoked or intelligently exercised.

No authority is necessary for mere purposes of negotiation, nor could any authority empower the Mayor to enter into a valid contract or obligation, or discuss with the ultimate legislation of both Boards of the Common Council.

The passage of a resolution, authorizing the Mayor or any other person to negotiate, could not make the City responsible for any arrangement which might be considered, or give any assurance to the Federal Government that it would be ratified by the legal authorities here.

The Mayor, being the Chief Magistrate of the City, does not require a resolution of the Common Council to authorize him to the authorities at Washington, or to notify them that he is engaged in matters requiring his executive attention.

But your Committee cannot see the propriety of passing the resolutions, after being relieved from the impression under that the Postmaster-General had communicated officially and responsibly to the Mayor on the subject, as was supposed when the message was first received, and the resolution originally introduced.

The erection of the upper portion of the Park, or any part of it, to the United States Government, for a Post-Office, or other national purposes, is of doubtful expediency, and a question upon which public sentiment is very much divided, requiring time and deliberation for its judicious settlement.

Your Committee, while that important subject remains in the hands of a special Committee of this Board, do not feel justified in interfering with the appropriate duties of that Committee, nor committing the Board to any apparent opinion concerning it as might be implied by the adoption of the resolution under consideration.

The subject of erecting a building for City offices and Court-purposes on the land in question is also under consideration by another Committee of this Board, who are preparing plans and specifications and perfecting arrangements to supply the wants of the City in that respect, and to dispense as soon as possible with the very great inconvenience and heavy expenses attending the hiring and leasing of public offices in the vicinity of the Park. Parliamentary usage and courtesy, as well as the due and orderly transaction of Legislative business, require that this subject should not be interfered with directly or indirectly by the Board, until those Committees shall have reported or until they are expressly relieved or discharged from its further consideration.

Your Committee think it proper to remind the Board that an act of the Legislature, passed April 17, 1857, makes it the duty of certain Commissioners to erect a City Hall on the proposed site, and as that act, although its validity is extensively doubted by the most respectable authority, has never been expressly held unconstitutional by the Courts, your Committee are under the impression that some of the members of the Board may not feel at liberty to disregard its requirements or to appropriate any portion of the land in question to a purpose different from that directed by the said act.

Your Committee, in conclusion, for the reasons hereinbefore briefly referred to, respectfully recommend that this Board do non-concur in the resolution authorizing the Mayor to negotiate with the Postmaster-General of the United States for the erection of a building upon the upper portion of the Park. All of which is respectfully submitted.

MICHAEL TUOMEY,
THOS. STEPHENS, } Com. on Repairs
JOHN LYNES, } and Supplies.

After some debate the report was accepted.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman BOWMAN, and adopted:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be requested to communicate to this Board at its next session why persons employed in cleaning the streets in Wards not contracted for, have received no pay since the 16th day of October last.

After several references, the Board adjourned to Friday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon in the Councilmen's Chamber, President PURDY in the Chair. A communication was received from the Mayor, in relation to High Bridge; stating that the Legislature having made it a free bridge, it was their duty to keep it in repair, and to raise money for that purpose.

The Committee reported favorably upon the application of the Recorder for two additional Clerks, at salaries not to exceed $1,000 a year, each; the Clerks to continue in office during the pleasure of the Mayor. The rules were suspended, and the report was received and the resolution adopted.

The following was presented, read and referred:

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

The Commissioners of Records respectfully represent that through accident or extreme carelessness, the Croton Water in the Street Commissioners' Office was permitted to run during last evening, and the entire night, and descending into the Office of the Register, which is situated underneath, injured thirty or forty volumes of the Records, which will put the County to the expense of rebinding them, and perhaps copying.

To prevent future accidents, (as this has been the fourth of the kind during the last five or six years,) we would suggest to your honorable body to cause the Croton pipes to be removed from the office of the Street Commissioner and also from the Comptroller's office, and not be permitted to be replaced.

That the damage done by the present accident may be quite as injurious as if the building had been exposed to fire, inasmuch as damage by water is as destructive as by fire to records.

The Commissioners of Records deem it their duty to bring this matter before your Honorable body, as it requires immediate attention.

W. C. WETMORE,
Chairman of Com. of Records.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1858.

The quarterly report of the keeper of Eldridge-street Jail was presented, but as the bill for coal and some other articles was considered large, it was ordered to be printed before any action should be taken, in order that members might have an opportunity to examine it.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 P. M.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met Tuesday, the President, WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., in the chair.

The report and resolution of the Committee on the erection of the Island Hospital were called up. Governor DUANE moved for a recess of thirty minutes, but his motion was lost. The report and resolution were read. They recommend that the mason's work be done by the day, and that all available labor from the Institutions be put in requisition.

Governor S. F. PINCKNEY thought it was a reflection upon the skill of our mechanics to say they could not make a proper estimate for a contract.

Governor TOWNSEND.—Buncombe!

Governor PINCKNEY said, if there were a disposition to make prison labor available, there were many who would hire it out for 25 cents per day. He had no idea that the subject was coming up that night, and wished it deferred. He would prefer that the work should be contracted for.

Governor TOWNSEND argued against delay. It would soon be too late to think of finishing the building before the Winter if there were further unnecessary delay. No men had labored more honestly than the day laborers who had been employed at Bellevue. He would press for a vote this evening.

Governor DUANE still asked for delay. If others were posted, he declared he was not. He moved a postponement for one week.

Governor CHAPIN was sure no member's opinion would be changed or modified by delay. Besides, next meeting would be Wednesday. If the Committee wanted further money out of it, they would have had a better chance of plunder by recommending the contract plan. Why was delay wanted? What sort of a building was the old Hospital that had been built by contract? When the fire occurred the walls fell, and so badly had it been built by contract, that $10,000 was demanded and paid for propping it up soon after it had been built.

The motion to postpone was lost. The question next came up as to the adoption of the resolution, when Governor DUANE again moved the postponement, which was again negatived.

Governor DUANE spoke very loudly against the resolution, and applied very emphatic epithets more than once to one member of the Board. He asserted that "the whole thing had been caucused in rascality."

Governor OLIVER said if a man came there under the infatuation of bad rum, he hoped the President would protect him. He had been styled "vagabond, villain, a man of no character, not to be believed under oath."

The President said he had not heard such words.

Governor OLIVER said if he were courteously deaf, those around him had heard such language, and so had the spectators of their proceedings.

After further discussion, a vote was taken, and the President declared the resolution carried.

Governor ANDERSON immediately moved that no liquors, wines or cigars, or carriages, be in future supplied, to any of the institutions under the control of the Board.

Governor MCGLOIN asked who had complained?

Governor ANDERSON explained that the motion originated with himself, and he handed a paper to the members showing the expense thus far incurred; he would charge nobody specially. "We," said he, "have indulged in this way, and it is my opinion it ought to be cut off."

Governor OLIVER believed it would be good for both Governors and tax-payers if the resolution were adopted.

Governor MCGLOIN would abolish the expense for carriages.

Governor DUANE—Ah! there's OLIVER, he carries his bottle in his pocket I suppose.

Governor OLIVER said it was not so, but even that would be better than carrying it in his head. [A laugh.]

Governor TOWNSEND would vote for the whole resolution; an amendment to strike out the word "carriages" was lost, and on the original resolution eight members voted in the affirmative, and one (Governor GUNNISON) in the negative.

Governor GUNNISON said he believed his was the only honest and sincere vote cast.

Governor ANDERSON said a request had been made that he would give to the press the document that had been handed around. It was the property of the Board. He had no objection, personally, but he really believed it would be better for the Board that such a statement as to the amount of expense incurred should not be published.

Governor PINCKNEY said the accounts of the Department were open to the public.

Governor DUANE—Oh! let the gin-heads know all about it!

A discussion then came up about a contract for milk, when it was determined to leave the matter to the Committee on Supplies, with power.

Governor MCLOSKEY moved that no refreshments of any kind be furnished to the Governors when visiting the Island.

Governor GUNNISON would vote as he did before. Yet if he were to take his crackers and cheese with him, as he did when he went fishing, he was not opposed to the motion.

Governor OLIVER said if this were really meant for good, he would not oppose it. His opposition to rum was sincere, but he insisted on it that a simple dinner on lunch was not objectionable.

Governor DUANE said the resolution was offered in good faith, and was intended to prevent Governors from treating their friends to expensive entertainments when they took them to visit the Islands. Others had indulged in it, so had he, but he hoped the whole thing would be broken down.

Governor ANDERSON said that as to drink, the thing had been abused, and it was necessary to stop it. He would move as an amendment that no refreshments be offered at the Islands except as ordered by the Board. He liked a little brandy and water at his meals, but would avoid the use of it when he saw it had been abused.

Governor MCLOSKEY disgused hypocrisy. What right had the Board to debar him. "Do away," said he, "with a clean hand, the eating as well as the drinking; that would be honest and consistent."

Governor OLIVER asked if it were consistent to permit this at the public expense, and yet, when a visitor was taken there, to offer him no refreshments? He hoped the Board had too much good sense to pass a resolution that would deny the reasonable indulgence in a little food when needed. Some Governors went to the Islands only on the Sabbath. Now, if during the week he chose to take a friend with him, surely he and his friend might be allowed a little food.

Governor DUANE spoke with contempt of "cold water suckers," as he termed them.

The vote was taken. There were 5 in the affirmative and 4 in the negative, and thus the matter was laid on the table.

The "Homœopathy" question was postponed for four weeks, upon which the Board, having sat three hours and a half, adjourned.

It was understood, at the close, that the exoense for what had been characterized as "bad rum," for Governors' guests and visitors, had been $2,147 for the last six months, which Governor OLIVER said was not such a very great sum, after all.

The annexed is the usual weekly report:

INMATES.

Number remaining March 13, 1858	7,997
Admitted	1,447
Total	9,444
Died	93
Discharged	1,302
Sent to Penitentiary	116
Sent to State Prison	6—1,462
Total	7,982
Decrease for week, 15.	

Remaining at the following institutions:

At Bellevue Hospital	1,027
Lunatic Asylum	649
Almshouse	1,867
Penitentiary	701
Island Hospital from Workhouse	338
Island Hospital from Almshouse	40
Workhouse	990
Small-pox Hospital	27
Randall's Island	1,107
Randall's Island Hospital	237
City Prison	398
Second District Prison	10
Third District Prison	19
Fourth District Prison	5
Colored Home	341
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	239
City Cemetery, Ward's Island	17
Total	7,982
Number remaining March 21, 1857	6,519
Increase	1,463

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, March 24.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos 149, 66, 64, 93, 120, 22, 79, 128, 67, 109, 153, 154, 155, 155½, 156, 158, 115, 131, 134, 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—March 23.

Before Judge Hall.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered this morning in the case of William Woods, mate of the bark *Escorriana*, indicted for an assault with intent to commit a rape upon the person of Maria Josepha, stewardess of the bark.

Reuben S. Bassford was put on trial this morning, charged with aiding in making counterfeit money. Messrs. Beebe and Donohue appeared as his counsel. The witness for the prosecution proved that defendant was a journeyman barber at No. 14 Beekman-street, and was there when the place was searched by Police officers, who found in a closet and under a washstand counterfeit coins; also, moulds and metal, and that one counterfeit ten cent piece was found upon the person of the accused.

The case was not closed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

THE JORDAN DIVORCE—ATTACHMENT VACATED.

Anne Jordan vs. *George C. Jordan.*—It will be remembered that in a suit between these parties, well known in theatrical circles, a divorce was granted, the defendant to pay certain alimony. He neglected to do so, and on affidavit that he was intending to leave the State, an attachment was granted. Mr. Jordan gave $50 alimony now due and costs, and gave security for future payments, and the attachment was vacated by consent.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Pierrepont.

THE JOSEPH WALKER CASE.

Dodge & Barnes vs. *Fernando Wood et al.*—This case was continued yesterday, and several parties were examined; nothing new was elicited.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Hoffman.

The Wallington Manufacturing Company vs. *William Hulbert.*—Order of reference to hear and determine all the issues.

William L. McApe vs. *Tullafore F. Shaffner.*—Motion for a new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Court of Appeals.

This Court commences its March Term for the hearing of cases this morning. The Judges have been in the city several days engaged in consultation upon cases heretofore argued.

We perceive that a bill has been introduced in the Senate, the object of which is to prolong the Winter session of this Court. We think it requires a continuous session of eight weeks, if there are causes in making ready for argument, and provides for paying the expenses of the Judges during the session, although we are not informed as to the details of the bill. We have no doubt that longer sessions and the examination and decision of causes immediately upon the argument, would enable the Court to dispatch a much larger amount of business, and, we hope, in a

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

I understand that several persons are traveling about the City and country, representing themselves as agents for WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and selling the same by the gallon and pipe.

I beg leave to caution hotel-keepers and the public against these impostors.

The genuine Schnapps is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label.

I would advise all persons who have been swindled by these impostors to refuse payment, on the ground of fraud, as the debt cannot be collected by law.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRIDE OF AN EVENING! BRIDE OF AN EVENING!—Nothing but the "Bride of an Evening" seems to meet the eye in the newspapers. Nothing else catches the ear in social conversation. It monopolizes the public attention. This elegant American drama not only fills Barnum's Museum with a most enthusiastically delighted multitude every afternoon and evening now, but its style, its grace, its intense interest, the magnificence of its scenery, the perfection of its acting, has created an immense sensation in every direction.

[Advertisement.]

HUZZA FOR THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING!—The greatest American drama ever produced—the most popular one ever written—the most attractive ever witnessed in New-York. Gotten up with a magnificence beyond all example, and presented with an ability and perfection to correspond, it fairly overflows Barnum's Museum with applauding people every day. It is repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

"Jessie Brown" continues the great attraction at PURDY'S National Theatre. It will be repeated tonight with the Drama of the "Siege of Tripoli" and comedietta of "Jumbo Jum." A more amusing night's entertainment could not be wished for. Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

"ANYTHING ON THE BOARD ONLY FOUR DOLLARS."—Buy one of KNOX'S Spring Hats. They are marvellously beautiful. His establishment is at No. 212 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 23.

$5,000	United St. 6s, '67	103¾	75	Hudson R. R. R.	25
4,000	United St. 6s, '67	103¾	50	do	25¾
5,000	Virginia 6s	91	100	do	25¾
1,000	Missouri State 6s	81½	475	do	25¾
1,000	do	81½	10	do	25¾
10,000	do	81	200	do	25½
5,000	do	80¾	400	Harlem Railroad	9¾
2,000	M. L. Cent. R 6s	90	300	do	9¾
1,000	M. & Fox. R. 7s	90	100	do	10
7,000	E. R. R. C. B 7s	83	900	do	10
1,000	Bud Riv R. 1st m.	97	50	Reading Railroad	51¾
5,000	Mich. C. R. 8s 1st mt	95	250	do	51
5,000	S Fe Co. B	100	1050	do	50
5,000	Ill. Cent. R. 8ds	93¾	100	do	50¾
5,000	L. C. & M. L. C. B 8s	93¾	600	do	51
5,000	do	93¾	50	do	50¾
2,000	Gal & Chi 1st M. 8s	87	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	69
10	Corn Ex. Bank	100	50	do	69¾
10	Commonwealth Bank	90	435	Mich. S. & N. I. R	20
50	Artisans' Bank	77	100	do	20
15	Mariz e Bank	85½	170	do	20½
100	Canton Co	20¾	100	do	20¾
200	do	20¾	600	do	20¾
200	do	20¾	200	do	20¾
50	do	20¾	150	M. S. & N. I. pf	43
250	do	21	75	do	42
100	do	20¾	75	do	42¾
6	Del. & H. Canal Co	120	100	do	42¾
100	Penn Coal Co	67	10	Panama Railroad	104¾
50	do	67	100	do	104
250	Cumberland C. Co.	18½	200	Illinois Cen. R. R.	91¾
225	do	18½	100	do	91¾
200	do	18	35	Cleve C. & C. R. R.	69
800	M. Y. Cent. R. R.	87	201	Cal & Chic. R. R.	90
100	do	88¾	100	do	89
700	do	88¾	1000	Clev. & Tol. R'd	44¾
100	do	88¾	100	do	44¾
50	do	88¾	100	do	44¾
50	do	88¾	100	do	44
200	do	88¾	100	do	43¾
185	Erie Railroad	23¾	500	do	44
450	do	23¾	125	Chi. & R. I. R'd.	71
300	do	23¾	163	do	73½
50	do	23¾	11	do	73¼
50	do	23½	300	do	74
100	do	23¾	200	do	73¾
640	do	23¾	50	do	73¾
2000	do	23	0	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	30
50	do	23	13	do	29¾
100	do	23¾	20	do	29¾
200	do	23¾	200	La Cr & Mil R.R.	64
500	do	23½	80	Pacific M. S. Co.	72¾

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000	Missouri St. 6s	81	300	Erie Railroad	24
5,000	do	80¾	200	do	23¾
5,000	do	80¾	60	Hud. Riv. R. R	26
5,000	do	80¾	100	do	25¾
4,000	Mil. & M. 2d m.	76	325	Harlem Railroad	10¾
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d m.	87	10	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	20¾
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	90¾	50	do	21
1,000	do	90¾	100	M. S. & N. Ia. pf	42¾
5,100	Pac & Oq. R 6s	76¾	15	Panama R. R	104
17,000	LaCe & M. L. G. B.	35	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	91¾
100	Canton Co	20¾	125	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	69
275	Cumb. Coal Co	18	25	do	69¾
50	Pac fic Mail St. Co.	72¾	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	43¾
25	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	88¼	200	do	43
50	do	88¾	148	Chic. & R. I. R. R	74
50	do	88¾	50	do	73¾
100	do	88¾	100	do	74
200	do	88¾	100	do	73¾
250	do	88¾	150	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	30
50	do	88¾	25	do	29¾
300	do	88			

TUESDAY, March 23—P. M.

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	About March 1.	Closing March 22.	Lowest, March 23.	Closing Mar 23.
New-York Central	94¼	89	85¾	87¼
Erie	37	25	22¾	24¼
Reading	65	52½	50	51¾
Hudson	37	26¾	25	25
Rock Island	89	73	73¼	74
Galena	95	90½	90	90
Michigan Southern	32¾	20½	20	21
Mich. Southern Preferred	58	42½	42	42¾
Michigan Central	75	66¼	62½	63½
Milwaukee	43	31	29¾	30
Toledo	55½	42	42¾	43¼
Missouris	84½	82	80¾	80¾

Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and

[Advertisement.]

"ANYTHING ON THE BOARD ONLY FOUR DOLLARS."—Buy one of KNOX'S Spring Hats. They are marvellously beautiful. His establishment is at No. 212 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 22.

$5,000	United St. 6s, '67	103¾	75	Hudson R. R. R.	25
4,000	United St. 6s, '67	103¾	50	do	25¾
5,000	Virginia 6s	91	100	do	25¾
1,000	Missouri State 6s	81½	475	do	25¾
1,000	do	81½	10	do	25¾
10,000	do	81	200	do	25½
5,000	do	80¾	400	Harlem Railroad	9¾
2,000	M. L. Cent. R 6s	90	300	do	9¾
1,000	M. & Fox. R. 7s	90	100	do	10
7,000	E. R. R. C. B 7s	83	900	do	10
1,000	Bud Riv R. 1st m.	97	50	Reading Railroad	51¾
5,000	Mich. C. R. 8s 1st mt	95	250	do	51
5,000	S Fe Co. B	100	1050	do	50
5,000	Ill. Cent. R. 8ds	93¾	100	do	50¾
5,000	L. C. & M. L. C. B	93¾	600	do	51
5,000	do	93¾	50	do	50¾
2,000	Gal & Chi 1st M. 8s	87	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	69
10	Corn Ex. Bank	100	50	do	69¾
10	Commonwealth Bank	90	435	Mich. S. & N. I. R	20
50	Artisans' Bank	77	100	do	20
15	Mariz e Bank	85½	170	do	20½
100	Canton Co	20¾	100	do	20¾
200	do	20¾	600	do	20¾
200	do	20¾	200	do	20¾
50	do	20¾	150	M. S. & N. I. pf	43
250	do	21	75	do	42
100	do	20¾	75	do	42¾
6	Del. & H. Canal Co	120	100	do	42¾
100	Penn Coal Co	67	10	Panama Railroad	104¾
50	do	67	100	do	104
250	Cumberland C. Co.	18½	200	Illinois Cen. R. R.	91¾
225	do	18½	100	do	91¾
200	do	18	35	Cleve C. & C. R. R.	69
800	M. Y. Cent. R. R.	87	201	Cal & Chic. R. R.	90
100	do	88¾	100	do	89
700	do	88¾	1000	Clev. & Tol. R'd	44¾
100	do	88¾	100	do	44¾
50	do	88¾	100	do	44¾
50	do	88¾	100	do	44
200	do	88¾	100	do	43¾
185	Erie Railroad	23¾	500	do	44
450	do	23¾	125	Chi. & R. I. R'd.	71
300	do	23¾	163	do	73½
50	do	23¾	11	do	73¼
50	do	23½	300	do	74
100	do	23¾	200	do	73¾
640	do	23¾	50	do	73¾
2000	do	23	0	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	30
50	do	23	13	do	29¾
100	do	23¾	20	do	29¾
200	do	23¾	200	La Cr & Mil R.R.	64
500	do	23½	80	Pacific M. S. Co.	72¾

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000	Missouri St. 6s	81	300	Erie Railroad	24
5,000	do	80¾	200	do	23¾
5,000	do	80¾	60	Hud. Riv. R. R	26
5,000	do	80¾	100	do	25¾
4,000	Mil. & M. 2d m.	76	325	Harlem Railroad	10¾
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d m.	87	10	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	20¾
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	90¾	50	do	21
1,000	do	90¾	100	M. S. & N. Ia. pf	42¾
5,100	Pac & Oq. R 6s	76¾	15	Panama R. R	104
17,000	LaCe & M. L. G. B.	35	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	91¾
100	Canton Co	20¾	125	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	69
275	Cumb. Coal Co	18	25	do	69¾
50	Pac fic Mail St. Co.	72¾	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	43¾
25	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	88¼	200	do	43
50	do	88¾	148	Chic. & R. I. R. R	74
50	do	88¾	50	do	73¾
100	do	88¾	100	do	74
200	do	88¾	100	do	73¾
250	do	88¾	150	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	30
50	do	88¾	25	do	29¾
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Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and

Boston Common, and other State Stocks, are dull and heavy. Missouri Sixes, which were quoted at 81 @ 81¼ on Monday, sold at 80¾ to-day, and the Scrip stock of the same State, issued for profits of last year, sold at 80. The last year's dividend was nearly 10 per cent., and the stock ranged at 128; then, deducting the dividend, leaves the stock at par.

In regard to the Cotton trade, the circular of Mr W. P. WRIGHT, prepared for the Boston steamer reports, to-day, as follows:

For Canada.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.

Since my circular of the 16th inst., the Arabia has arrived with dates to 6th inst. During the early part of the week, in the Liverpool Cotton market, an advance of ⅛@ ¼ D. was gained, which was maintained until the close of Friday, the quotations being for Middling Orleans 7¾d., Middling 7¾, and Uplands 7 11-16d. ₩ D. The sales amounted to 36,000 bales. On Saturday, indications of a change in the wind made large arrivals of Cotton probable; holders became desirous of selling, and the advance was lost, business closing dull. From Manchester the accounts were still very favorable.

We have been more quiet in this market since the 16th inst., and since the Arabia arrived, prices have given way ⅛c. ₩ D. There is more disposition to sell, though holders are unwilling to force sales. The business since my last circular has been 4,000 bales, market closing tamely at the annexed quotations. The export for the same time has been—to Liverpool, 2,008 bales, and Christianstadt, (Finland,) 1,730. Total, 4,235 bales.

Cotton in transitu has partaken of the dullness. Though no decline of moment can be quoted, holders generally prefer sending the Cotton forward to selling here at a loss. The sales for the week have only been 3,000 bales, closing somewhat irregularly and making quotations difficult.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.—The particulars as received by mail are given elsewhere in full. By telegraph for a week later we learn that very little change had taken place in spite of advanced freights, declining exchange and the somewhat less favorable accounts from Liverpool by the Arabia. We have as yet scarcely time to know the full effect of the latter.

CASE—The favorite estimate now at all points is 3,000,000 bales, with perhaps more believers in a somewhat higher figure than before.

Receipts at the ports for the week under review sum up 122 000 bales, against 66 000 for the corresponding week last year. The deficit is thereby reduced to 285,000 bales as compared with same dates last year. Next week we shall show a further considerable decrease, since the receipts this year are likely to be 100,000 bales, against 58,000 for the corresponding week last season. On the 1st of March this year the total stock of cotton in the interior markets, not yet counted in the receipts at the ports, amounted to 140 000 bales, against last year at corresponding dates 83,000 bales, showing an excess of 57,000 bales.

Exports for the week to Great Britain, 57,000 bales; France, 4,000; other foreign ports, 23,000. The deficit to Great Britain as compared with last year now amounts to 42,000; to France, 43,000; to other foreign ports, 60,000 b